Unit (1)

the present simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he,she,it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks – sings)

٢.نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z . (washes - watches - crosses - goes – mixes)

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيفies. (cries – tries)

٤- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays – prays)

٢. الاستخدام Usage:



نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. He often writes in science magazines

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

٣. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you boil water, it evaporates.= When you boil water, it evaporates.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٧ – يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When
→ (مضارع بسيط/تام) → (مستقبل)

won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

e.g. after she studies, she will sleep./ I won't watch TV until I finish my homework

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائماً, usually عادةً, often غالباً, sometimes أحياناً, ever دائماً/للأبد, never أبداً, rarely نادراً, scarcely نادراً, seldom نادراً, hardly بالكاد, frequently بصورة متكررة, generally عموماً, every كل, occasionally بين الحين والآخر, from time to time من وقت للآخر)

⌧يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

➔Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

⌧ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتى:قبل الفعل الأصلى أو بعد verb to be

always - دائماً usually عادة -often - غالباً sometimes– أحياناً
- rarely نادراً- never أبداً– ever – frequently بصورة متكررة - occasionally

- I sometimes walk to school.
- I am never late for school.
- My brother often watches TV.
- She is always tired in the evenings.

٤. النفى Negation:

١- نستخدم (don't)مع (i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- I play football on Friday. — I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't)) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

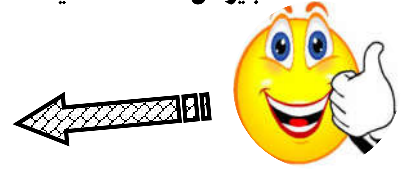
- He reads many novels every night. — He doesn't read many novels every night.

٣-يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفى مكان doesn't ويأتى بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

Ex :Ahmed <u>doesn't study</u> English = Ahmed <u>never studies</u> English



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)



للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v +ing" / noun)
2- (Be / get) + accustomed to + ("v +ing" / noun)
3- It is SB's habit + to + inf
4- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
5- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط.
6- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # Amr **is accustomed to studying** # Amr <u>**is used to studying**</u> hard.
Amr **is in the habit of studying** # **It is** Amr**'s habit to** study hard.
Amr **usually studies** hard. # Studying hard **is** Amr**'s habit**.



the past simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

١- باضافة *ed* للفعل في الحالة العادية .
E.g. Play→ play<u>ed</u> / talk → talked

٢. بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e.
E.g. live →lived / close → closed

٣. بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن.
E.g. study → studied/ carry→ carried

٤. مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.
E.g. Stop ➡ stopp<u>ed</u> / drop ➡ dropp<u>ed</u>

<u>ولكن اذا انتهى ب</u>(x / y / w) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fix<u>ed</u> / follow →follow<u>ed</u>

٥. هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.
E.g. buy ➡ bought / take ➡ took / build ➡ built



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
E.g. I <u>played</u> football yesterday.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

<u>لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة فى الماضى(Always- often- never.....)</u>
E.g. When he was a child, he always walked to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.
E.g. Once upon a time there <u>was</u> a boy ……

٤. حالة if الثانية:
E.g. If I <u>had</u> enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

(yesterday أمس، ago منذ ، last السابق،/previous/ the day before في اليوم السابق، the other day منذ أيام قليلة، once upon a time ذات مرة، in the past في الماضي، this morning هذا الصباح/ سنة ماضية + in When متى / in ancient times فى العصور القديمة) =how long ago

٤. النفى Negation:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→We didn't go home for lunch. You didn't buy a new notebook

٥. السؤال:

أداة استفهام + did + فاعل +inf ? //// Did + فاعل + inf ....? هل

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.
→Where did you put it? I put it on the table.
→Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.





تركيبات هامة :- (اعتـــــاد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات

1- فاعل + used to + inf
2- It was SB's habit to + inf
3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)
4- فاعل+ got into the habit of + (v + ing)
5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل +don't/doesn't +فعل ....any longer/more
6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

e.g.# Amr **used to** study hard.
Amr **was in the habit of studying** hard.
Studying hard **was** Amr's **habit**.
It **was** Amr's **habit to study** hard # Amr **got into the habit of studying**
Amr **no longer studies** hard=He **doesn't** study hard **any longer**





Unit 2

the past continuous



١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were + verb + ing)

He, She, It →	**was**	+ (v) + ing
We, You, They →	**were**	

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were not + verb + ing)

He, She, It →	**was not**	+ (v) + ing
We, You, They →	**were** not	

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was, were + sub...+ verb + ing ....?)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { **was** / **was** / **were** } { I → / he, she, it → / we, you, they → } + (v + ing)...?

- Was it raining when the game started?? - No, it wasn't.
- What were they doing yesterday? They were/weren't playing football

→Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.
→Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي

E.g. We were watching TV all the evening yesterday

٢-يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر فى الماضى.

⌧⌧I was having lunch when the phone rang

➔➔While/as I was having lunch , the phone rang



While/ as / just as/when + ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر + while/as/just as/when + ماضي بسيط

When + ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر

ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي مستمر

٣- يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان فى نفس الوقت.

While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

ملاحظات:

1- While + v. + ing = *While + فاعل + ماضى مستمر* / *During + noun اسم*

- While I was having lunch, the phone rang. (During) . During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

2- When + فاعل + ماضى بسيط = On + v. + ing / noun اسم

► When the thief saw the police, he ran away. (On)

On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

(all + the morning, the afternoon, the evening, the night, the time), while بينما, as بينما, just as بينما, when عندما, between 6 and 8 , at .....o'clock yesterday , at......o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم امس)

Past Perfect الماضى التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضى التام من had + p.p.

أمثلة:

After I had done my homework, I went to bed. بعد أن قمت بعمل واجبي، نمت

Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ - يستخدم الماضى التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر فى الماضى.

After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

٢-حالة if الثالثة.

If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

٣ : يستخدم الماضى التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شى فى الماضى (حدث تم اولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة فى الماض:

ex➔I was very tired because I had studied too much

He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

←Charles's father went to prison because he had got into debt.

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها Key words:

1-After /as soon as ⟶ ماضى تام ⟶ ماضى بسيط.
ماضى بسيط ⟶ After /as soon as ⟶ ماضى تام

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .
Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

2-Before/ by the time/when ⟶ ماضى بسيط ⟶ ماضى تام.
ماضى تام ⟶ Before/ by the time/when ⟶ ماضى بسيط

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .
➔ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

3- ماضى بسيط غالبا منفى ⟶ till – until ⟶ ماضى تام

➔ I didn't watch tv (till / until) I had done my homework.

		no sooner		than	← لم يكد.........حتى	
4- فاعل	+ had +	hardly	+ p.p.	when	+ past simple	ماضى بسيط
		scarcely		when		

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.
They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.
إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner			than	
Hardly	+ had + subject فاعل	+ p.p.+	when	+ past simple ماضى بسيط
Scarcely			when	

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.
Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

ملاحـــظات:



ملحوظة١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل
After + الفعل +ing → ماضى بسيط /Before + الفعل + ving → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .
➔She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلامن after/as soon as + S + had + P.P\

Ex → after she had done the shopping , she returned home .(having)
➔ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

ملحوظة٣ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى(By +(yesterday/2013

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة٤ ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذة الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

........discovered\found\realized\knew........S. + had + P.P

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.
➔as soon as I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

ملحوظة ٥ : ياتى بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.

✪✪✪

Unit 3

(zero conditional) : حالة "if" الصفرية



→ If/when + مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . ➔If we mix red and green, we get orange.
→ if I have a headache, I take aspirin. ➔Streets become wet if it rains
➔If I am tired , I go to bed. ➔I wear my jacket if it is cold

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء و الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals are heated , they expand. If you heat ice, it melts -
If you put oil on water, it floats. / if you boil water , it evaporates.
If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water

-لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة و ليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى:

-If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt .
- if you don't water these plants soon , they will die

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى: ⟵ What happens if you freeze water?

If it gets warm, does ice become water?/Does ice become water if it gets warm?

& اذا كانت الجملة بها كلمة تعبر عن الحقيقة الثابتة نستخدم الحالة الصفرية.

➔Heating makes iron expand.(if) If we heat iron, it expands

(1st conditional) :حالة "if" الأولى

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في المضارع البسيط , الفاعل + will/can/may/should + المصدر

If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١. شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you study hard, you will succeed.

٢. التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there are clouds, it will rain.

٣. الوعد promise. مثل:

If you get high marks, I will buy you a new mobile phone.

٤. التهديد threat. مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.

ملاحظــات ::

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزاما:

If you want to succeed , you should study hard.
If there is a law , you must obey it.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية اوطلب او نهى:

1- If you meet ali , invite him to the party.
2- If you see my father, don't tell him what happened.

٣- تستخدم الحالة الاولى فى حالة وجود جملتين فى المستقبل او كلمات تدل على الاحتمال:

(I think , may , perhaps ,possible) اوادوات الربط (if so)

e.g. perhaps it will rain tomorrow .if so , we'll stay at home.
- if it rains tomorrow , we will stay at home.

٤- تستخدم الحالة الاولى فى حالة وجود كلمات تدل على الضرورة مثل (necessary, must) او وجود اداة الربط or او otherwise وفى حالة الأمر او تبدا ب فعل ing

E.g. 1-she must practice well or she won't play the piano.(if)
If she doesn't practice well , she won't play the piano
2- Working hard leads to success.(if) → if you work hard . you will succeed.

٥--يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) فى الاثبات وبليها جملة مع مراعاة معني كل اداة:

(provided that) بشرط أن - As long as طالما provided that) بشرط أن (in case) تحسبا لـــــ only if فقط لو

➔ I'll attend the party *provided that* he invites me.
- I'll lend you the money *as long as* you promise to pay it back soon.

او يمكن استخدام **In case of + في حالة noun/ v. ing**

e.g.- *In case of* getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

٦-: يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) فى حالة النفى :

Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing = Unless+ اثبات = If+ not



e.g.- *if* you do*n't* hurry, You will be late = *unless* you hurry, You will be late
= Without (But for) hurrying, you will be late.

٧- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالاتى : ← What will + sub + do if (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

(2nd conditional) :حالة "if" الثانية

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضى البسيط	, الفاعل + would/might/ could+ المصدر

نستخدم حالة "if" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١ـتعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house
If I were a bird, I could fly.

٢ـ تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

٣ـ تستخدم الحالة الثانية فى حالة وجود جملتين فى المضارع او احداهما مع تحويل النفى الى اثبات والعكس

E.g. he doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a car.(if)
If he had enough money .he would buy a car.
2- Omar doesn't practise well. That is why he doesn't play well in matches. (If)
If Omar practiced well, he would play well in the matches

ـ صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالاتى : ← What would + sub + do if (جملة ماضي بسيط) ?

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)

-يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

١- فى حالة الاثبات نستخدم : **In case of + في حالة noun/ v. ing**

- *In case of* getting his passport, he would travel abroad.

٢-: فى حالة النفى نستخدم : **Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing = Unless+ اثبات = If+ not**

➔You would be late *if* you did*n't* hurry. = You would be late *unless* you hurried.
=Without (But for) hurrying, you would be late.

٣ - تحــل If it were not for (V. ing /n.+) محــل (without) فى الحالـة الثانيـة

If it were not for + v.ing /n. ⟹ subj.+ Would + inf ...

►But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= If it weren't for her cleverness, she would get low marks.



حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية

١- يمكن ان تحذف (if) و تبدأ الجملة بـ (were) و يأتي بعدها (to + inf.)

Were + الفاعل + to + المصدر , الفاعل + would + مصدرالفعل

⌧If he worked hard, he would succeed. = Were he to work hard, he would succeed.

٢- وإذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if:)كالاتي

Were + الفاعل + صفة , الفاعل + would + مصدرالفعل

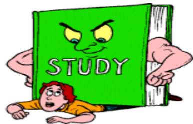
✈If I were tall, I would play basketball. = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

٣- تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثانية ويليها اسم بشرط أن تكون فعلا اساسي للجملة

Had + الفاعل + ... , الفاعل + would + مصدرالفعل

⌧If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house = Had I a million dollars, I would buy a big house

Unit 4



Present Perfect المضارع التام

يتكون المضارع التام من ← have/has + p.p

١- يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته

E.g. – I have painted the house .

٢-يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes

٣ – حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر فى المضارع .

We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

٤-حدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر

➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.

➔manal is crying because she has watched a sad film

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

Ever → سبق → في السؤال وفى التفضيل و بمعنى حتى الان

Have you ever been to America ?

This is the best book I have ever read .

never ابدا → تاتى فى الجملة المنفية

I've been to London but I haven never been to Paris.

Yet→ حتى ألان / بعد → تأتى فى نهاية السؤال و الجملة المنفية.

♣Have you finished your homework yet

♣I haven't had breakfast yet.

Just → توا / منذ لحظات → a few minutes ago/ short time ago

They have just left for Luxor .

Already →بالفعل / تأتى بين (have) و (has) و التصريف الثالث أو فى نهاية الجملة

♣I have already had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework already.

(so far / till now /up till now) → حتى ألان → الجملة المنفية/السؤال فى النهاية

I haven't revised my lessons until now/ so far

Lately مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية او مثبتة أو سؤال)

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you met Soha lately?

Recently مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة او سؤال)

E.g. Samy has married recently.

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	For + مدة كاملة
Last (week- month – year – Monday - night)	(a week – a month – a year)
1995 / 5 o'clock /sunday	(three hours / minutes)
The /this morning –yesterday	(five days /ten years)
Lunch time – spring – then	(a long time / ages)
His arrival/ childhood/death	– a night- more than-some time
Marriage/ birthday	a while / a decade /a season/ ever
I /He/she *was* ………..	For the last/past + مدة زمنية
Since the last + اسم	for the last week/month.
since the last visit.	a/an تاتى مع كل ماانتهى ب s وبدا

e.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

We have known each other for ages





تركيبات هــــامة (تحفـــظ) :

١ – عند استخدام since بدلا من for او the last time او العكس

مدة زمنية + For + مضارع تام منفى + فاعل
= it's + مدة زمنية +Since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط
= the last time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط + Was + مدة زمنية + ago
= فاعل + last + ماضى بسيط + مدة زمنية + ago → in+ تاريخ

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks
= It's two weeks since I met him .
= I last met him two weeks ago.= The last time I met him was two weeks ago.

٢ – عند استخدام since بدلا من when او العكس

ماضى بسيط + since + مضارع تام منفى
= فاعل + last + ماضى بسيط + when + ماضى بسيط

E.g → I last played tennis when I was on holiday .
I haven't played tennis since I was on holiday.

٣ – عند استخدام yet بدلا من still او العكس

فاعل + am / is /are + still + v-ing+………..
= فاعل + haven't / hasn't + finished /stopped + v-ing + ……+ yet

Eg → he is still studying English .
He hasn't finished studying English yet .

٤ – عند استخدام just بدلا من a moment ago& a short time ago& just now او العكس

فاعل + have/has + just + p.p +………..
= فاعل + ماضى بسيط + …… a moment ago& a short time ago& just now

Eg → he has just played football .
He played football a short time ago

٥ – عند استخدام ever بدلا من never او العكس

it's the first time +فاعل + have/has + ever + p.p+……….
= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.p ……………before

او

This is the+صفة تفضيل + اسم الشى/الشخص +فاعل+have/has+ ever + p.p
= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.p +such a/an صفة +اسم الشى/الشخص

= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.p + اسم +As صفة As this

E.g. → it is the first time he has been to Italy.
He has never been to Italy before.

E.g. → this is the most interesting film I have ever seen.
I have never seen such an interesting film= I have never seen a film as interesting as this.

٦- عند استخدام ago بدلا من since / for نحول المضارع التام إلى began / started + to + inf.

- It has rained for two hours. (ago) - It began to rain two hours ago.

٧- ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه has/have been to

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?
He has been to London (he is here now)

ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او فى الطريق الى هنالك has/have gone to

He has gone to London (he is still there)
Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

-كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة بما يلي

-It's/This is the first (second…) time - …It's the first time I have been to this place.
- It's (This) is the only… - This is the only play I have seen.
- In the last few years/months……. - Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.
- In recent years- It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.
- Over the ages / over the years-. على مر العصور The earth has become more crowded over the ages

Unit 5

الافـــــعال

١- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	want	يريد
choose	يختار	refuse	يرفض
decide	يقرر	offer	يعرض
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد
learn	يتعلم	Would like	يود

Ex: Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.
Ali has decided to study science at university.
I expect to finish my homework later this evening.
They hope to get a job they enjoy doing.

٢- أفعال يأتى بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

keep	يحافظ	finish	ينهي
avoid	يتجنب	practise	يمارس
dislike	يكره	suggest	يقترح

enjoy	يستمتع	deny	ينكر
admit	يعترف ب	spend	يقضى

Ex: He **admitted** borrowing my pen without asking me.
he **enjoys** playing with her grandchildren..
He **dislikes** sleeping during the day.

٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها .to + inf أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعني

Begin = start	يبدا	continue	يستمر

Ex: my brother began to work / working as a teacher 5years ago.

٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها .to + inf أو فعل مضاف له ing مع تغيير بسيط فى المعني

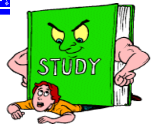
like /love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

نستخدم gerund اذا كان الكلام بصفة عامة ويستخدم to + inf فى الموافقة المحددة (الان):

Ex- he likes to watch a serious film.(now)
He likes watching serious films (general statement)

إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال(like /love/prefer) فانه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

Ex: I'd like to finish my work early today.
I'd prefer to drink coffee.
I'd love to go for a swim this evening.



٤ - -أفعال يأتى بعدها (to+ inf.)أو (v.+ing) مع وجود إختلاف فى المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund)تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما اذا جاء بعدها (to +inf.) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

remember + (to + inf.)	يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله
remember + (v. + ing)	يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما فىالماضى

When I was young, I remember **visiting** my grandmother every week
I love my grandmother. I remember **to visit** her every week.

stop + (to + inf.)	يتوقف لغرض (لكى يفعل شىء ما)
stop + (v. + ing)	يتوقف عن فعل شىء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة

He stopped to listen to music = *.He stopped what he was doing to listen to music.*
He stopped listening to music. *= He didn't listen to music any more.*

forget + (to + inf.)	ينسى أن يفعل شىء ما (أى لم يفعل الشىء)
forget + (v. + ing)	ينسى أنه فعل شىء ما (أى أنه فعل الشىء)

He forgot to lock the door = .He didn't lock it.
He forgot locking the door. = He locked it but couldn't remember.

try + (to + inf.)	يُحاول (يبذل مجهود لكى يفعل شىء ما)
try + (v. + ing)	يُجرب شىء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث

I had a headache, so I tried taking some medicine.
I tried to buy some medicine, but the chemist was closed.

regret + (to + inf.)	يأسف أنه مضطر أن يفعل شىء ما
regret + (v. + ing)	يندم على شىء فعله فىالماضى

He regretted to tell you the bad news = He was sorry that it was necessary to tell you the bad news.
He regretted selling his car. = He was sorry that he had to sell it.

Unit 6

forms of future انواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط 

١. التكوين Form:

. المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.
I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.
Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?
There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.
I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.
The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.
-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning:

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١١- نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - *suppose*	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month…			الأسبوع / الشهر القادم ....
next	القادم / التالي	in the future	في المستقبل	in 2030	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
soon	قريبا	in (مدة من الزمن) time			في خلال
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks			خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة



٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf :

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية او القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.
2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فورى اوالان نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه) مع كلمات expect /believe/ /think او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه/ !look!/ watch out ! /lookout :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.
5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
6- Watch out! You are going to fall .
7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

٣. عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم going to.

E.g. I am going to study medicine. (ambition)

٤. يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up......mind)

e.g.- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.
- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

---

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١ـ يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged / have arranged / made arrangements / prepared / have prepared/ booked /packed / reserved / got /

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.
I'm traveling to Spain with my sister tomorrow. I have booked two tickets.

لاحظ ٢ـأن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

٣ـ يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال (go /come/ visit /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/ leave)

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.
I'm visiting my cousins at the weekend. The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٤ـ في بعض الاحيان يمكن استخدام am/is/are going to+inf والمضارع المستمر علي حد سواء بدون وجود اختلاف .

My friend and I are watching the match tonight
My friend and I are going to watch the match tonight .

* اما اذا كانت الجملة بالضمير I فقط مع افعال مثل مشاهدة التلفزيون

I am going to watch TV tonight (√)

I am watching TV tonight (X)

الجملة السابقة تعبر عن نية ولا يمكن اعتبارها تعبر عن ترتيب لعدم وجود طرف مع الضمير I تم الترتيب معه

٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط



يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ......الخ

e.g. Your train <u>leaves</u> at 6 am tomorrow. The first class <u>begins</u> at 8 o'clock am.
My plane <u>leaves</u> at 10 am.

unit 7





Modals of obligation and necessity
الأفعال الناقصة التى تعبر عن الإلزام و الضرورة

١- نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf.

١-لتقديم اقتراحات

-You should play tennis – you'd enjoy it. -You should buy Ahmed a new CD.

٢- للنصيحة (advice)

-You shouldn't eat crisps – they're bad for your health.
- You've got a nasty cough. You shouldn't smoke.

Should + inf & Shouldn't + inf تركيبات هامة

Should =	**It is advisable/ desirable to** **I advise you to** **If I were you, I would** **It would be a good idea to** **You had better** **You would rather**	**+ المصـــــدر**

Shouldn't =	**It is not advisable/ desirable to** **I advise you not to** **If I were you, I wouldn't** **It would not be a good idea to** **You had better not** **You would rather not**	**+ المصـــــدر**

e.g. – you should do more exercise = it's advisable to do more exercise

٢- *نستخدم : must / mustn't + inf.*

<u>١-للتعبير عن قاعدة أو قانون</u>

E.g. drivers of motorcycles must wear helmets . You mustn't smoke in hospitals

<u>٢-للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية</u>

e.g. You must wash if you have touched an infected bird
. You must remember to drive on the left.

<u>٣ – تستخدم للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط</u>
<u>مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال</u>

We must tell the truth. I must visit my grandparents more often.

<u>٤-كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة</u>

You must come and see us at the weekend. You must try a piece of my cake

أحيانا نستخدم mustn't بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعنى أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

Mustn't =	**Be not allowed to** غير مسموح **Be forbidden to** ممنوع **Be prohibited / banned to** ممنوع **It's against the law to** ضد القانون **No + v.ing**	+ مصدر

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here



Unit 8

(3rd conditional) :حالة "if" الثالثة

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , الفاعل + would/could/might + have + p.p.

١-تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبر مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير فى الماض أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها فى الماضى كما تعبر عن الندم.

- If I had (I'd) left home on time, I would (I'd) have caught the school bus.
- If I'd run faster ،I'd have won the race. = I didn't run faster so I didn't win.

يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , الفاعل + would + have + p.p.

E.g. If he had known about the party, he would have attended it.
= Had he known about the party, he would have attended it.

فى حالة وجود جملتين فى الماضى نستخدم الحالة الثالثة و نحول النفى إلى إثبات و العكس

1)He got up late, so he missed the train. (If)
If he hadn't got up late, he wouldn't have missed the train.
2-He didn't have a map, therefore he was lost. (If)
If he had had a map, he wouldn't have been lost.
3)He failed because he was lazy. (If) If he hadn't been lazy, he wouldn't have failed.

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)



-يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

١- فى حالة الاثبات نستخدم :

In case of + فى حالة noun/ v. ing

➔ *In case of* studying hard (his hard study) , he would have come first
= if he had studied hard, he would have come first

٢- فى حالة النفى نستخدم : **Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing = Unless+ اثبات = If+ not**

➔ If he hadn't come early, he wouldn't have entered .
= unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
=Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.

٣- تحل If it hadn't been *for* (V. ing /n.+) محل (But for - without) فى الحالة الثالثة

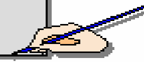
If it hadn't been *for* + *v.ing /n.* ⟹ *subj.+ Would have + p.p*

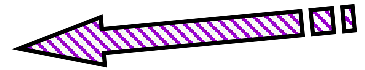
► But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.
= If it hadn't been for her cleverness, she would get low marks.

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثالثة كالاتى : ⟵ What would + sub + have +pp if (جملة ماضي تام) ?

Unit 9

The indefinite articles a / an :





نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن

a pen – a car – a book- a woman – a farm ………..etc.

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد البادئ بحرف (e) او (u) ولكنه ينطق (y) .

a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing- a unit

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد البادئ بحرف (o) ولكنه ينطق (w) اى (وا) .

a one-way road

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item- an uncle

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق ويليه حرف متحرك مثل:

an hour – an honest man – an x-ray



The use of indefinite articles

تستخدم a / an

١- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

➔ *We have a house with a garden.*
➔ *I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?*

٢- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد/مجموعة

✈ We have got a car . / he's a player in our football team

٣- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

➲ *He is a teacher* / *My uncle is an engineer.*

٤- تستخدم an/a في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد:

★ *What a clever student!*/ ☑ *what an exciting film !.*

٥- تستخدم an/a مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد والثمن والسرعة وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen /a couple/ a pair /a thousand/ a hundred/a cup/ an hour /a lot

(A pair of shoes/ a couple of minutes/80 kilometers an hour)

٦- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة: (*a cold /a headache / a toothache/ a stomachache*)

٧- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

➔ He is an English boy. ⌧ I read an exciting story

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية.

The definite article " the " :

نستخدم أداة التعريف " the " فى الحالات الأتية:

١- قبل الاسم الذى تكرر فى الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره فى الجملة الاولى (نكرة أصبح معرفة)

► I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

٢- مع الأسماء الفريدة فى الكون..

The sun – the moon – the universe – the world – the horizon -the earth- the country-the town – the sea- the sky- the pyramids –the high dam – the state

► **Cairo is the capital of Egypt . - The sun rises in the east.**

ولكن مع كلمة space لانستخدم the عندما نقصد الفضاء الخارجي لاحظ الاتى:

➔ *There are millions of stars in space.* - *I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.*

٣ـ قبل الاختراعات والاكتشافات

(the telephone – the computer – the television – the plane- the radio…..)

➢*The plane has made travel very fast.* ⇦*The computer is a wonderful invention*

٤ـ قبل اسم الحيوان المفرد لنشير إلى النوع كله (ويأتى بعده الفعل فى صيغة المفرد)

★*The camel bears thirst .* *(All camels bear thirst)*

➢*The giraffe has a long neck .* *(All giraffes have long necks)*

٥ـ قبل صفات المقارنة القصوى (التفضيل)

- The computer is the most important modern invention .
- Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

٦ـ قبل جزئى المقارنة ⬅ كلما ……… كلما

- *The more you work, the more you earn .*

٧ـ قبل الصفة لنشير إلى الكل أو الجمع (ويأتى بعدها فعل فى صيغة الجمع)

➔*The poor = poor people* *the rich = rich people*

➢*(The blind, the young, the old, the dead, the living, the innocent, the brave)*

➔ The rich should help the poor = Rich people should help poor people.

٨ـ قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد (play – listen to – learn – teach) ونضع a لو كانت الالة غير محددة

✸*Play (the piano, the violin, the drum, the guitar, the lute, the harp…….)*

⇖*He likes to play the guitar every day.* →*Heba wants to buy a piano*

٩ـ قبل أجزاء اليوم العبارات التي تشير للزمن والاتجاه وأجزاء الجسم

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, the present – the past – the back – the front – the body – the brain- the head………

١٠ـ قبل أسماء الفنادق والمسارح والنوادي والمطاعم ودور السينما أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والألقاب والمناخ:

the cinema - the internet - the office , the radio , the theatre , the army , the post office

the government – the police –the United Nations – the climate – the weather – the press …

١١ـ تستخدم the قبل أسماء الأماكن التالية إذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الأساسي (للزيارة مثلا)

(School – university – hospital –prison – mosque – church – market)

- *My father went to the school to meet the headmaster yesterday. (As a visitor)*
- *My father went to school yesterday. (As a teacher)*

١٢ـ قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات.

The Mediterranean sea - The Red sea – the pacific ocean – the River Nile – the Suez Canal The Atlantic ocean – the Amazon - The Panama Canal -The Indian ocean

١٣ـ قبل أسماء سلاسل الجبال ومجموعات البحيرات ومجموعات الجزر والصحارى والواحات

The Alps جبال الالب - The Himalayas جبال الهمالايا - The Andes جبال الانديز - The Great lakes

The Caribbean islands جزر الكاريبي - the Bahamas جزر البهاما - the West Indies جزر الهند الغربية

the Sahara desert الصحراء الكبرى - The western/eastern desert – the siwa oasis

١٤ـ قبل أسماء البلاد التي بها الممالك والجمهوريات والإمارات والولايات المركبة والتي تحتوى هذه الكلمات:

(Kingdom مملكة / States ولاية / republic جمهورية / Union اتحاد /emirate إمارة / united متحدة)

- The United States of America \The USA. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
- The united kingdom / the UK المملكة المتحدة
- The Arab Republic of Egypt. \ The A.R.E
- The United Arab Emirates \ The U. A. E الإمارات المتحدة
- the European union/ the E U الاتحاد الاوروبى
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. /the K.S.A المملكة العربية السعودية

١٥ـ نستخدم the قبل الجهات الأصلية

The north of – The south of – The east of – The west of

١٦ـ وتستخدم the مع أرقام الترتيب الأتية:

The only…..the last, the first, the second, the third, the fourth…..etc.

Ex: Asmaa was the only girl who attended the lesson.

١٧- قبل اسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

The times صحيفة التايمز/The holy Quran/ the bible الكتاب المقدس

١٨- مع الالقاب التى لم يذكر معها اسم:

The queen / the prince/the king/the president/the professor

١٩- مع الكلمات التى تدل على العائلة والجنسية:

The French / the English/ the British / the smiths

٢٠- مع الأسماء المعرفة بالإضافة (تخصيص الاسم او اسم مسبوق بجملة وصل):

(The child that I met – the girl in white dress – the dinner which I made)

-The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.

-I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.

٢١. قبل الكلمة التي يأتي بعدها of: ➔ I like the weather of Alexandria.

ولا تستخدم the فى الحالات الآتية :-

١- مع الأسماء التى تعد فى حاله الجمع بوجه عام

Ex: Flowers have nice smell . (All kinds of flowers)

the flowers in my garden are beautiful. ولكن عند التخصيص

٢- لا نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا برامج التليفزيون

Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening.

ولكن نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا جهاز التليفزيون

Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?

٣- قبل الأسماء التالية إذا استخدمت فى غرضها الأساسي (الذى أنشئت لأجله)

School – university – hospital – bed – prison – mosque – church – market

Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .

٤- قبل أسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد او الجزر المفردة.

Malta island Lake Nasser Mount Everest Mount Sinai. جبل سيناء

٥- قبل الصفات المشتقة من الجهات

western – eastern – southern – northern

Ex: I visited southern America .

٦- قبل الوجبات والمواد الدراسية واللغات

dinner – lunch – breakfast – Supper - English – chemistry – French

ولكن نقول The English class lasts an hour.

٧- قبل الشهور وفصول السنة وأيام الأسبوع

winter – spring – autumn – summer – January-Saturday- Monday

٨- قبل الأسماء المعنوية والرياضيات والانشطة

Democracy –beauty –happiness – love- peace – swimming – reading-football – tennis – running - camping - work

٩- قبل الأسماء المتبوعة بعلم:

(Queen Elizabeth- professor magdy yacoub - king Lear)

١٠- قبل أسماء المدن والدول والقارات والعواصم:

Cairo – Africa- Tokyo – America – Europe –France

ولكن نقول (**the Sudan - the Netherlands - the Congo- the Yemen**)

١١ الأسماء التي لا تعد (الأطعمة والسوائل والمواد الخام والظواهر الطبيعية وأسماء أخرى.....الخ

- sugar – meat – bread دقيق Flour- Water - oil – tea - Iron – wood – plastic-copper - silver
Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter – rubbish – hair- traffic - clothing – sand – rain – ice – money

١٢- قبل كلمة (**bed- work – home**) خاصة مع افعال (**return –go- come –arrive**):

He returned home late last night. / when did you arrive at work?

Exercises

1- Ali always .... to school by bus.
a- comes b- will come c- coming d- to come
2- My brother ....a lot of money from his job as a pilot.
a going to earn b earns c earn d earning
3- Neil Armstrong ....on the moon In 1969.
a walk b walks c walked d walking
4- he often ....in science magazines.
a write b writes c wrote d writing
5- when I went on holiday, I always ....a lot of photographs.
a take b takes c took d taking
6- our teacher of English................speaks Arabic in class.
a- don't b- doesn't c- never d- won't
7-he rarely comes to school late. he ....comes early.
a- never b- hardly c- often d- sometimes

1- I spent a week in London in 2014 (ago)
2-It's my habit to play tennis.(used)
3- When did you travel to Alexandria? (ago)
4-Leen is always early. (comes)
5- My father always walked to work when he was young. *(used)*
6-He never speaks on the radio or television. (doesn't)
7-Ahmed never tells lies. (always)
8-it's his habit to play football every week . (usually)
9-he used to smoke heavily . (any more)
10- she used to play tennis in the club. (plays)
11- he won a prize at the age of ten .(when)

1- Hassan didn't' play football because he............his football trainers
a- forgets b- forget c- forgot d- had forgotten
2- Manal ....her lunch when the phone rang.
a -is eating b- eats c- ate d- was eating
3- While he ....as a journalist, Charles Dickens was writing magazine stories.
a works b working c is working d was working
4- I visited Cairo after I................... Alexandria.
a visit b had visited c have visited d visiting
5- What..........................at eight o'clock last night?
a) was Soha doing b) has Soha done c) is Soha doing d) does Soha do
5- Soha was not hungry because she.................... lunch.
a was already eaten b had already eaten c already eats d ate already
6- Dalia........................ in Luxor before she moved to Alexandria.
a living b has lived c had lived d was lived
7- They ....a bus to their hotel after they had arrived at the airport.
a take b had taken c had took d- took
8- Mona was tired this morning because she.............. well the night before.
a didn't sleep b isn't sleeping c had not slept d wasn't sleeping
9- Samira's father had been a vet before he .... a science teacher.

a is becoming b had become c became d becomes
10- Mr Jones .... Arabic after he had been to Egypt on holiday.
a has learnt b had learnt c learnt d was learning
11-Jane .... to go out until Adele fell ill.
a) didn't allow b) allowed c)wasn't allowed d) did allow
12-After .... the hotel, we asked for lunch.
a) reaching b) had reached c) reached d) reaches
13- Hardly had he reached the island...........he found himself alone
a) than b) then c) when d) while
14- ....he visited them before he flew to Damascus ?
a-Did b- Has c- Had d- Would
15- By the time the police arrived , the thieves..............
a- were escaped b- have escaped c- escaped d- had escaped
16-Abdul ....outside Egypt before he went to Rome
a-never went b- had never been c- didn't go d- going
17- I saw the accident while............home.
a- was driving b- drove c- driving d- drives
18- She didn't see the thief since she.................TV.
a) had watched b) has watched c) watched d) was watching
.19-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I .... my train
a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) miss
20-..............eaten lunch, I drank tea.
a- having b- before c- after d- until

1-- Hala finished her shopping before she returned home. (After)
2- Adel watched TV after he had studied his lesson. (before)
3- she didn't go out until she had done her homework. (having)
4- I didn't buy the jacket until I had tried it on . (After)
5- I took a shower but before that I worked in my garden (After)
6- As soon as they had played football . it rained . (No sooner)
7- It was only when I had finished work that I took rest. (until)
8- When they had finished their work , the guests arrived. (By the time.....)
9- First. I cleaned the flat. Then, I watched the film on TV . (Until)
10- When Ahmed returned home, his mother was baking a cake. (While
11- Adel watched TV after he had studied his lesson . (until)
12-He met many people during his visit to Aswan. (While)
13- during the match, the light went out . (While)
14- when I met him, he was buying a mobile . (On)

1- What would you do if you..............................some money in the street?
a) will find b) would have found c) find *d) found*
2- If I swim in the sea, I always ....cold.
a- feel b- feels c- will feel d - feeling
3- If we lived in England, we .... English every day.
a- speak b- will speak c -would speak d- spoke
4- I always................ ill if I go on a boat.

a feel b will feel c would feel d feeling

5- If I ....a camera. I would take a photo of the family party.

a had b have c have had d would have

6- If you................. very fast. you'll catch your train.

a ran b running c runs d run

7-If I had to add two long numbers together in my head, it ....me two or three minutes.

a-takes b-will take c-would take d-taking

8-I wouldn't be able to read if I ....my glasses.

a-lose b-will lose c- lost d-losing

10- If I ....the numbers on paper, it is easier to add them.

a-see b-will see c-would see d-seeing

11- ....coming late, you will be punished.

a- unless b- in case of c- if d- without

1-If you heat iron , it expands. (if)

2- Omar doesn't practise well. That is why he doesn't play well in matches. (If)

3- You should read this book. (If)

4- He isn't tall, so he can't play basketball. (If)

5- you must be careful so as not to make mistakes. (If)

6- he doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a car.(if)

7- without your help, he won't get the job. (if)

8- it may rain tomorrow .in this case. I won't go out.(if)

1 - Fareeda has never.................. to wear glasses.

a -need b- needed c- needs d- needing

2-i........................... finished my homework, so we can go to the park.

a- just have b- just has c- has just d -have just

3- .... you enjoyed your time in the museum!

a Do b Have c Did d Has

4- I'm tired because I.................................. playing tennis!

a had just stopped b have just c stopped just d have just stopped

5- it's two years since we.......................

a- have met b- met c- meet d- had met

6- nabila can't see very well because she ....glasses.

a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost

7-manal is crying because she.....................a sad film.

a- has watched b- was watching c- had watched d-watched

8-Have you ever .... a famous person?

a) meet b) met c) meeting d) meets

9. Hamdi has .... to England. He'll be home next week.

a. gone b. been c. go d. went

10-Fareeda is not hungry because she has ....had lunch.

a- yet b- already c- never d- usually

11-This cup is clean. I have ....washed it.

a- just b- yet c- ever d- never

12-Has your uncle worked at the hospital .... he moved to Cairo?

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

13- Ali has had his phone .... the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
14- kamal can't play football because he.................his leg
a- broke b- has broken c- breaking d-had broken
15- this is the tallest girl I've ....seen.
a- for b- never c- ever d- since

1- Amira went to the supermarket and came back. (been)
2- The last time I caught a fish was when I was in the village. (since)
3 I have lived in Alexandria for three years. (started)
4 This is the first time Salma has ever traveled to Sharm El Sheikh. *(never)*
5--I am still doing my homework. (yet)
6- I haven't seen him for two weeks. (it's)
7- I have never seen such a beautiful girl. (ever)
8-it's a long time since aya wrote to me. (hasn't)

1- My uncle has offered ....me how to play tennis,
a- teaching b- to teach c- teach d- taught
2- The teacher suggests ....ten new words a day.
a- learning b- to learn c- learn d- of learning
3- Amira's sister agreed .... the medicine, although she didn't like it
a to take b taking c took d take
4- Have you finished .... that book that I gave you!
a to read b reading c read d reads
5-Ahmed hopes .... a job next summer.
a finding b to find c finds d find
6-How do you like .... up in a swing?
a to going b go c goes d to go
7-Yasser plans .... abroad next year.
a to work b working c work d works
8- He found the film quite frightening, so he stopped .... it.
a to watch b watched c watch d watching
10-To stay warm in cold weather, you've got to keep ....
a moving b moved c to move d move
11- I had aheadache , so I tried ....some medicine.
a- to take b- taking c- to talking d- takes
12-When I was young, I remember .... my grandmother every week.
a- to visit b- visit c- visiting d- be visited
13-I tried .... some medicine, but the chemist was closed
a- to buy b- buying c- to buying d-buy
14-he admitted ....the bank with others.
a- rob b- robbing d- robbed c- to rob

1- I'm looking forward to joining the Faculty of Engineering. (hope)
2- He mustn't repeat those mistakes. *(avoid)*
3- I'm sorry I arrived late. (regret)
4- He didn't want to come to the meeting (refused)
5- I no longer eat fast food. (stop)
6-he said that he didn't take part in the crime.(denied)

1- We have no tea, so I ....to the shops and get some.
a- go b- going c- am going d- will go
2- The teacher says that we............................... a test tomorrow .
a- are going to have b- will be c- would have d- had
3- I expect that Ahmed .... to university next year.
a goes b go c will go d went
4- "We haven't got any tea." "It's OK. I...................some.
a-am going to get b-will get c-am getting d- get.
5 "Why are you turning on the television?" I .... the news."
a- am going to watch b-'ll watch c-am watching d- watch
5 "When are you leaving for Rome?" I .... tomorrow afternoon."
a-will leave b- am leaving c- leave d-am going to leave
7- "I ....16 on Saturday."
a-am being b- be c-am going to be d-'ll be
8- my sister ....a baby."
a-have b- is having c-will have d-is going to have
9- You always leave your mobile phone on the chair. You ....break it.
a going to b are going to c is going to d will be
10- Amira ....buy a jacket for her new job at the hotel.
a will b is going to c is going d to
11- Do you think that Cairo.................... bigger in the future?
a is b is going to be c will be d going to be
12- It's really dark. There's.................... a storm.
a will b going to c being d going to be
13- I think it .... be hot tomorrow.
a is b is going to c will be d going to
14- I promise I .... work hard this year.
a am b am going to c will d going to
15- Look at those clouds. Do you think it ....?
a rain b is going to rain c will rain d going to rain
16-There is a good film tonight. I think you .... watching it
a- are enjoying b- will enjoy c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
17-I am tired . I .... to bed at once
a- go b- will go c- am going d- am going to go
18- She .... a party next week .Everything is arranged.
a) is giving b- gives c- will give d- is going to give
19- I .... a villa next month. This is my plan .
a- build b- am building c- am going to build d- am building
20- My computer .... be five years old this year.
a is b is going to c will d going to
21-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It .... fall
a is b is going to c will d going to
22-I expect you............................... your phone one day
a are breaking b are going to break c is going to d will break
23- The twins............seventeen next week.
a- turn b- is going to turn c- turns d- will turn
24-1 want to buy a new villa, so I............save a lot of money.
a- *am going to* b- will c- going to d- will be

25-I haven't tidied my room yet, but I promise I.............it this afternoon.
a- am going to do b- do c- *will do* d- have done
26- Look at those black clouds. It.............this afternoon.
a- will rain b- is raining c- should rain d- *is going to rain*
27- They.............to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets.
a- *are flying* b- are going to fly c- fly d- are flown
28- The branch of this tree is shaking, it..............
a- falls b- will fall c- is falling d- *is going to fall*
29- Somebody is knocking on the door. I.............and open it.
a- am going b- *will go* c- have gone d- go
30- I .... my friend after school today.
a) going to meet b) meet c) will meet d) am meeting
31- She .... an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.
a) become b) will become c) am becoming d) is going to become

1- I will attend the conference as planned. (going)
2- What do you intend to do during the weekend? (going)
3-- I'm going to visit my uncle in hospital. (decided)
4- Does he intend to travel abroad? (going)
5-Hossam may visit us tonight. (probably)
6- They plan to spend the holiday in Hurghada. (going)
7- He has arranged to build a new house. (is)
8- have you arranged to travel to England? (traveling)

1- The tourists .... visit the museum. It's very interesting.
a - shouldn't b- mustn't c- should d- would
2-You......................... look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes !
a-wouldn't b mustn't c should d must
3- You ....touch that pan. It is very hot!
a should b must c mustn't d must not to
4- Ali is very tall. He ....play basketball.
a should b would c shouldn't d can't
5- you ....smoke in hospitals.
a should b must c mustn't d shouldn't
6- you.............to take part in the conference.
a- should b- 'd better c- ought d- could
7- you................bathe more often in hot weather.
a- should b- must c- mustn't d- don't need

1- What do you advise me to do? (should)
2-You mustn't park here, it's no parking. (allowed)
3-taking photos isn't allowed in the Egyptian museum.(mustn't)
4-it's necessary for him to brush his teeth after meals.(must)
5- My advice is to take a taxi. (should)

6-if I were you , I would visit a doctor. (should)

1-if Ahmed hadn't lived in China, he wouldn't ....to speak Chinese.
a- learn b- had learned c have learned d learned
2- if Mona............... to the Red Sea last summer, she would have swum in the sea.
a- went b- had gone c- has gone d- will go
3- We wouldn't have gone to the beach if we.................. it was so windy!
a knew b would know c had known d know
4- I would never ....Chinese food if we hadn't visited that restaurant
a try b have tried c trying d tried
5- if my watch ....been right , I wouldn't have been late .
a- has b- had c- hasn't d- hadn't
6- If they .... more careful, they wouldn't have had that bad accident.
a had been b has been c were d are
2- If Shakespeare had not met a rich patron, he .... become a great writer.
a) would have b) wouldn't c) wouldn't have d) won't
20-The driver wouldn't have had an accident if he .... careless.
a) weren't b) wasn't c) had been d) hadn't been
9- if she................me, I'd have helped her.
a- phone b- phoned c- had phoned d-phoning

1- His carelessness made him fail. (If)
2-If Ali had been busy, he wouldn't have gone to the club. (because)
3- I wanted to come to see you, but I didn't know your address. (If)
4- I didn't have your mobile number, so I couldn't phone you. (If)
5- He forgot to write the time of the meeting in his diary, so he arrived an hour late. (If)
6- The flat was very expensive, so they didn't buy it. (If)
7- You didn't do very well in the test because you didn't do enough revision. (If)
8- She went to bed very late. That's why she was so tired this morning. (If)
9- He was late for work, therefore he took a taxi. (Unless)

1- Mahmoud went to a school in Cairo................ school was very big .
a-A b- The c -An d -(no article)
2- This is .... first time that the tourists have seen the Pyramids.
a-A b- The c -An d -(no article)
3- You must never look at.......... sun.
a a b the c an d (no article)
4- Ahmed's father is ....teacher.
a- a b the c an d (no article)
5- In today's programme, we hear about ....brave man.
a- a b the c an d (no article)
6-Today, he is one of .... best wheelchair tennis players in Egypt

a- a b (no article) c an d the

7-He decided that he wanted to be .... P.E. teacher.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

8-She wants to have a holiday next to....................... sea.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

9- Do you like playing .... computer games?

a- a b (no article) c an d the

10- My uncle has a house that is near........... Nile.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

11- Mona's favourite place is............. Egyptian Museum.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

12- Scientists have found a new animal that lives in .... Brazil.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

13-they all went to............lunch organized by their uncle

a- a b the c an d (no article)

14-He goes to----------------------bed to sleep.

a- the b - a c- an d- no article

15-We went to ----------------hospital to visit my ill sister.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

16-i met ahmed whose...........car is very expensive.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

170France is............European country on the Mediterranean sea.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

1-Omar read an interesting story. (the)
2-I want some tea. (a)
3 – No river is longer than the Nile. (The)
4 – Doctors examine sick people. (the)
5 – My father's job is to teach students. (a)
6 – Egypt is in Africa. (an)
7-This book is interesting.(an)
8-I bought a car which is old. (an)